IDS Strategy . . . Operating Efficiencies

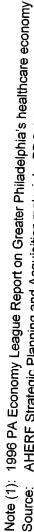
Because managed care represents lower and/or fixed payment, reducing the cost of operations was a critical success factor.

Rationale

- rationalizing services, developing economies of scale, streamlining Achieving efficiency requires processes, and sharing best practices
- supplies and growth to spread standardization programs for Alleviating cost pressures requires joint purchasing / overhead costs

Market Evidence

- Philadelphia MSA hospital workforce reduction of 22K - 40K from 1995 to 2000 is primarily related to the need to reduce costs1
- management via joint operating agreement Combined Methodist and St. Agnes
- Eliminated duplicative technology investments
 - AHERF
- Initiated Clinical Outcomes Management Program and Critical Pathways
- transplant and other tertiary services to HUH, Consolidated programs, e.g, relocation of relocation of selected services to MCPH
 - Centralized corporate services and clinical programs oversight



Source: AHERF Strategic Planning and Acquisition materials; BDC Advisors, LLC analysis

IDS Strategy . . . Key Success Factors

conflicting and capital-intensive objectives of service delivery and population The IDS strategy requires health systems to manage between the often management.

Managed Care Strategy Rationale

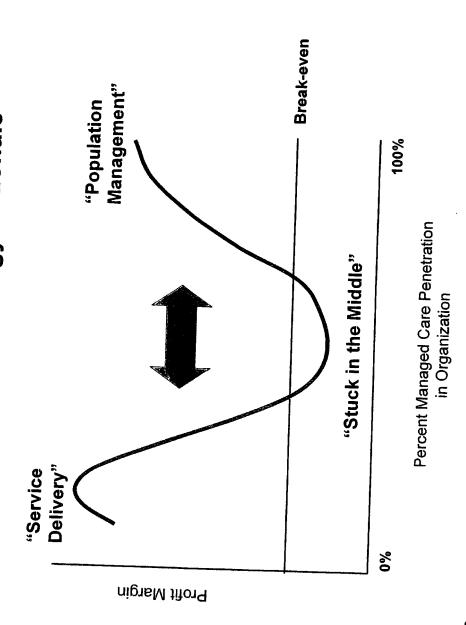
Population Management	Per covered life (e.g., capitation)	Cost	Population Management	Cost Avoidance	Continuum of Care	Disease Management	Actuarial	Demand Management
Service Delivery	Per unit of service (e.g., fee-for-service)	Service / Quality	Delivery of Services	Cost Management per Unit	Hospital Services and Service Lines	Event / Disease Management	Intensity	Referral Management
í	• Kevenue:	Differentiation:	Operational Focus:	Efficiency Measure:	Operating Units:	Clinical Focus:	Risk Assumption:	Triage Competency:

Source: BDC Advisors, LLC

IDS Strategy . . . Key Success Factors

when they pursue a prevailing strategy between service delivery or population Integrated delivery systems tend to experience better financial performance management, rather than pursue both strategies simultaneously.

Managed Care Strategy Rationale



Source: BDC Advisors, LLC

IDS Strategy . . . Impact on AHERF

The strategic investments made by AHERF-East were capital intensive and did not yield short-term financial returns or immediate hospital cost savings.

AHERF Delaware Valley Planning Initiative

- HMO plans and achieve operating economies Consolidate hospital facilities - Appeal to
- incremental revenue and control hospital Acquire physician practices - Generate
- Enter into full risk contracts Secure patient volumes and hospital risk pool savings
- care management processes to reduce cost, Invest in system infrastructure – Implement improve quality and increase efficiency of care delivery

Outcome

- integration and hospital consolidation strategy at a rapid pace in 1996 and 1997 that AHERF pursued a physician practice consumed significant capital
- AIHG's capital investment cost and operating losses exceeded its contribution to AHERF-East's financial performance
- materialize to keep up with the slower rate of Hospital operating scale efficiencies did not increase in net patient revenues

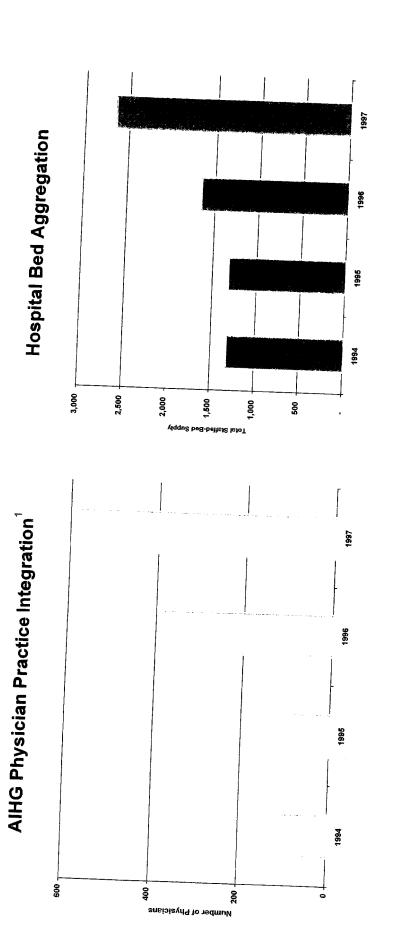
Note (1): Developed over a two-year period ending in 1995 Source:

AHERF Strategic Planning and Acquisition materials; AHERF FY 1995-1997 audited financial statements; 2002 Almanac of Hospital Financial & Operating Indicators; BDC Advisors, LLC analysis

IDS Strategy . . . AHERF Strategic Investments

AHERF-East acquired physician practices and consolidated hospital facilities at a rapid pace in 1996 and 1997.

AHERF-East IDS Growth



Note (1): Approximately 75% of AIHG physician practices were based in the Delaware Valley region, and 25% in the Pittsburgh region. Source: AHA Guide to Hospitals, 1994 -1997; AHERF budgets and Board of Trustees annual reports; BDC Advisors, LLC analysis